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SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Sunbury and Erie R. R. Company vs. Cooper.

ARGUMENT OF J. S. BLACK FOR DEFENDANT.

May it please your Honors:

I am of counsel with the defendant in this case: It would, however, be improper to conceal from the court that I appear mainly in the hope of saving the rights of the State, for which purpose my colleague and myself have been retained by the canal commissioners. But the interests of Mr. Cooper seem to be identical with those of the commonwealth. The disadvantages we labor under of having such a question determined in a collateral proceeding before we are fully ready to present the whole case on the part of the State, must be very obvious to the court.

A cause involving as much as this has seldom been heard before a judicial tribunal, and it was not often that a Roman Senate decided one of equal magnitude. Assuming that we are right in the view which we and our clients (including the mass of the people) take of the subject-matter, it is a stupendous cheat; an attempt by foul means to take from the commonwealth nine or ten millions of her property for less than one third of its value. Neither can it be denied that the *character*—the life's life of the State, is deeply involved. If it shall be finally settled that there is no power in the State, legislative, executive, or judicial, which can or will save the public property from plunder, we must expect to bear the name of Pennsylvania coupled hereafter with nothing except infamy. It is enough to kindle the blushes, and almost wake the dead of past generations to think that wrongs like those alleged in this case should go unredressed and unpunished. But that is not all: the future *prosperity* of our State depends on it. The act for the sale of the canals will form such an era in the history of Pennsylvania as the Yazoo fraud was in that of Georgia; and if we are to be well governed hereafter, we must treat it in the same way. That contract was ignominiously burned in the presence of the people, and its authors, aiders and abettors driven out into uttermost shame. To this great act of justice Georgia owes it that she is now the most thriving State in the Union. If Pennsylvania will follow that noble example, her fortunes will be worthy of her history. If not, she must look for evil days as well as evil tongues, "with darkness and with dangers compassed round." Let this thing be successful, and who will predict that some private corporation will not get the income from the tonnage tax? What confidence can we feel that the bonds of this plantiff will not be handed over as a gracious gift to the obligees?

I say this merely to show the nature of the case as we allege it to be. I assume that we are right, because we believe so in good faith and sincerity. But our convictions, though much to us, are nothing to you as an element in the formation of your judgment. We must prove what we allege, by such facts and reasons as will leave no serious doubt in the mind of an impartial judge; otherwish the decree must, and we know it will, be against us, and this magnificent speculation at the expense of the State will be pronounced no sin against public or private morality.

I admit the right of *the State* to sell her public works just as any other owner may sell his property. But I assert that the transaction between the majority of the General Assembly of the one part, and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company of the other part, under which the canals were handed over to the party of the second part, is void, unconstitutional, and of none effect, for these reasons:

1. That transaction was not a sale of the property in question, but a gift.

2. Even if it were a sale, the legislature is not the proper department of the government to make it.

3. The transaction is so tainted with imposture, fraud and corruption, that no man could take title under it, or claim advantage from it, whether at first or second hand, without being charged with notice of it; and a title fraudulently obtained is no title at all.

4. It comes in direct conflict with that provision in the first amendment of the constitution adopted last year, and which devotes the income from the public works, and the proceeds of their sale, to the sinking fund.

5. It is in conflict equally direct, not merely with the words, but with the whole spirit of those other provisions in the same amendment which forbid the Commonwealth to lend her credit to, or become a stockholder or joint owner in, or assume the debt of, any corporation.

6. I have conceded the power of the State *to sell the public works*, provided it be done by the proper department of the government.—That power is derived from the general principle that all owners may sell. But this general principle limits the power in the hands of an officer or agent to a *sale*, and does not authorize a gift, either in whole or in part.

The same proposition is sustained by another argument. These canals were solemnly pledged to the holders of the public debt at the time when that debt was created. The State never did hold them in her own absolute right. The functionaries of the Commonwealth were *trustees appointed by the people for the benefit of their creditors*. Those functionaries might *sell* the canals and substitute the price for the property itself; but where did they get the authority to give them away?

But there is another consideration which settles all controversy on this point. The amended constitution provides that the net income of the public works, or the *proceeds of their* SALE, shall be placed in the sinking fund. What does this mean, if it does not express the deliberate resolution of the people that their officers and agents shall execute the trust created when the debt was contracted? It is a solemn command of the fundamental law that the public works shall be kept, and their income sacredly applied to a specified purpose, unless they shall be sold; and when they are sold, the proceeds of them shall be applied in the same way. It excludes and, by the clearest implication, forbids every other disposition of them. If they are not sold, they must be kept; and if not kept, they must be sold.

The source, then, from which the officers, agents, or representatives of the State derive their power to dispose of the public works, limits that power to a sale: the honor and faith of the State is pledged to hold them in trust or *sell* them for the use of her creditors; and the constitution expressly commands that pledge to be redeemed. In the face of all this, who will stand up to assert that any man or body of men acting on behalf of the State can constitutionally transfer the title of these canals to a private corporation by means of any act which is not a *sale*, in the fair and proper sense of that word? If I am right in believing this to be undeniable, it remains only that I show this act of last April not to be a *sale*.

What is a sale? It is not the exchange of property for other property—that is barter.—The constitution would be palpably violated if any body representing the State would undertake to exchange her public works for western lands, for bank stock, or for other canals. Nor does the word "sale" signify a gift. The members of the legislature, assuming that they have power to sell, have no more power to give away the State's property than they have power to steal it. Indeed, the constitutional authority to divide it among their friends must rest upon the same basis with the right of appropriation as domestic and as lawful as murder. To *sell* is to make a contract for the delivery of a thing in consideration of *an equivalent in money* paid or to be paid by the purchaser. Of course I do not mean to say that every agreement to sell for *less* than a full price is void.—Where the seller is acting for himself, and is not imposed on by the purchaser, what the parties think an equivalent is conclusively taken to be so. There is, besides, a derivative use of the word which expresses the transfer of a very valuable thing for a very small consideration. For instance, we say of a public officer that he *sells himself* if he takes a bribe. Esau *sold his birthright* for a mess of pottage, and Mark Antony *sold the empire* of the world for the smiles of a harlot. But it is surely not in this sense that the amended constitution, and the people who voted on it, understood the word *sale*. They meant a contract for a full price, or a price as near to the value as could be got by a diligent effort in any market which might be accessible. This is the popular signification of the word. It is so used by all writers and speakers. This is defined to be its ordinary sense by lexicographers. This, too, is its legal meaning. No court in the world would hold that a power of attorney to sell and apply the proceeds to the use of the principal or his creditors is executed by a gift. The duty to sell implies universally the duty of seeking a market, notifying purchasers, and getting the full equivalent price, as near as may be.—When property is ordered to be sold, it means that the whole of it shall be converted into money. It is as plain a violation of such an order, and an act of as gross dishonesty to give it away for half price, as it would be to give it for no price at all. Our honorable and learned opponents will not contend that the legislature could bestow the public works on a corporation for a mere nominal consideration, and call it a sale, merely because something, however small, has been received. That being conceded, there is no ground on which they can stand between that and an adequate price, or a price at least deemed adequate by the actors in the business. Where both parties know the price to be inadequate, it is not a sale, but a gift.

The price agreed to be given for these canals was grossly, shockingly inadequate, and all the parties knew it very well. This is incontestably proved by the records of the auditor general's office. Look at them. Look also at the report of the Senate's committee. Both are appended to our answer, and form part of the record before you.

By these records it is proved, as conclusively as any fact can be proved in a court of justice, that the canals in question have yielded during the last ten years an average income, free and clear of all expenses, sufficient to pay the interest on $7,554,157 20 of her five per cent debt. Add to this the lowest estimate anybody has ever made for increased value of the North Branch recently finished—$1,500,000—and the aggregate value is $9,054,157 20. This includes the calamitous year of 1857, when all business was depressed; nor does it make any allowance for future increase of trade and business. Looking at the past growth of their value, and considering all other circumstances, no man can reasonably doubt that in fourteen years they would be worth to the State *at least* TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. As much of the public debt as their net income would pay the interest upon, so much are they worth to the tax-payers of the State—so much also are they worth to any man who owns them, if he is content with the same rate of interest.

After looking at the value of these works, turn your eyes upon the pretended bargain of last April. "Oh, what a sorry sight is there!" All the prospective value of this great patrimony clean gone—two-thirds of its present value delivered over to a private corporation to be partitioned out according to its own good pleasure—half a million given to another insolvent railroad, which has already brought ruin on the country it promised to enrich; and of the pitiful balance, the principal must remain from fourteen to twenty years in the hands, and be used for the benefit, of the grantees. And this is called a sale!

Give your attention for another moment to the figures:

The net annual income of those canals has been, in round numbers	$150,000
The interest on bonds for three and a half millions is	175,000
Net annual gain to the purchasers	275,000
	X 14
In 14 years, amounting to	$3,850,000

They can pocket *two hundred and seventy-five thousand* dollars per annum. They can let the works be sold when the purchase money becomes due, and retire with nearly four millions of the people's money in their pockets.—Or, they can keep them and pay the annual instalments with the annual income, by adding fifty thousand dollars out of their previous gains. And all this is based upon the average value of the works for the last ten years, without supposing that their income will continue to increase, as it certainly will.

Do not let it be said that this was a mere error.—Such an error could not be sanctified by any amount of ignorance. But this was not a mistake. It would insult your common sense to tell you that these purchasers did not look carefully into the value of the works they meant to buy. A corporation like this, not worth as many cents as the canals they purchased are worth millions of dollars, would be sure to compare the income and the price together. In good conscience, they could not take them at an undervalue of six millions, because they knew that to be no sale. The legislature knew it also—were bound to know it. The fact stared them in the face. It was on their records, and it was called to their special attention by the appropriate committee. The majority were [illegible] by their fellow-members, and by [illegible] were deaf to the voice of reason, to give nobody [illegible]

It will perhaps be answered that the canals have been badly or dishonestly managed, and that is a reason for putting them off at any price. I aver that *this is not true* in point of fact.—The public works of this State have, as a general rule, been managed with skill and integrity. No corporation ever did or ever will do it as well. Let the records of the State be searched—let the history of these improvements be examined—and see if there is any foundation for this wholesale slander. It is not denied that a contractor may sometimes have cheated, or a collector made default. These things are inseparable from every species of financial business. But public opinion holds them to a strict account. The law is severe, and it is sternly administered by the canal commissioners, by the accounting department, and by the courts. At any rate, a few sporadic cases of filching by hundreds would be but a paltry excuse for the large-handed robbery which sweeps away millions at once.

The simple fact of the enormous disparity between the known value of the thing sold and the price to be paid, is sufficient to prove that it was not purchased by the donees, but corruptly taken. If such a disparity existed in the case of a sale made by the agent or trustee of a private party or by a person in debt, you would pronounce it void at once. Surely a trust imposed by the constitution upon a public officer is as sacred as any other. And you have as much power to enforce obedience to the constitution as you have to keep private agents within the limits of their delegated authority. I think you are as clearly bound to declare this not to be a sale, as you would be if the price were fixed at five dollars.

There are several other facts which show this not to be a sale. 1. All competition with the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was excluded, by declaring that the canals should go to them, and to them only. 2. Even in case of a resale, persons living in a certain locality are given the benefit of it, and all others excluded. 3. There is a provision, that in case of a resale, the surplus over three and a half millions shall be divided between the State and the company. 4. The company is required to pay half a million to another company, which is insolvent, in the shape of a subscription to its worthless stock. It is not possible that either of these features would have been in the act, if the parties had conscientiously believed the three millions and a half to be a fair and full price for the canals.

II. The next point is, that *the legislature has no constitutional power to make a sale of the public works.*

I have said that the State, as the proprietor of the works, may sell them. But the authority to make the sale has not been specifically given to any particular branch of the government. It must therefore, be exercised by that branch to which it belongs according to the general distribution of powers. Legislative, executive, and judicial powers are kept by the constitution separate and distinct. It is the law-making power only that is given to the General Assembly. It cannot do an executive act more than it can pronounce a judicial sentence.—This is an elementary principle of constitutional law, and, I suppose will not be denied. The only possible difficulty about its application in any case arises from the obscurity of the line which sometimes divides executive from legislative functions. But I think it is so plain here that nobody can miss it.

Undoubtedly the General Assembly may express the will of the State that the public works shall be sold, and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the sale; for this is lawmaking. Perhaps that branch of the government may also designate the executive or ministerial agent by whom its laws upon the subject shall be carried into effect. But it cannot *actually make the sale*, because that is manifestly and necessarily executive. The act of making a fair, open, and honest sale, is in its nature such that no legislative body can possibly perform it. It is out of the question for competing purchasers to bargain, negotiate, and agree publicly with one hundred and thirty-three men divided into two bodies, and sitting in different chambers. Another mode was adopted in this case; and that was, to hear private proposals clandestinely whispered into the ears of the members by the speculaters who met them in the corners, or dogged them on the board walk. But if the character of the State is to be saved from utter ruin, or her property protected from plunder, it must be done by confining the legislature to its appropriate duties. The legislative halls are not auction-rooms, and the members are not elected to chaffer with the keen customers who come to Harrisburg to deal with the State.

The necessity of having such a duty performed by an executive officer is perfectly obvious. If it be made the duty of one capable person, he will inform himself on the subject; while in a body of a hundred, seventy-five will be ignorant about it. One person will act with promptness and alacrity; the slow motion of an unwieldy legislature would be fatal to the State's interests. Above all, it concentrates the responsibility, and thus insures fairness in form and substance. No governor, even if he were corrupt, would dare to make such a sale as this. His fears, if not his conscience, would prevent him.

When a question arises whether a given function of government is legislative or executive, I know of no better rule to determine it by than the following: If it can be *conveniently, justly, and properly*, exercised by one and not by the other, then it belongs exclusively to the former. Tried by this test, the act of dealing with purchasers of public property, and getting the best price for it, is executive, and not legislative. Every man's common sense will [illegible] Of any construction of the constitution as this. [illegible] wrong which naturally and

The very first sentence [illegible] conscious its author was of this difficulty. [illegible] poor attempt is made to get round it, declaring that it shall be the duty of the governor to sell and deliver, &c., and then goes on with a series of provisions which leaves the executive not a particle of power. The act has more than one of these cunning little evasions. For instance, it gives the appointment of three engineers to the governor, and provides that one of them shall be the chief engineer of the company. It declares that the entire proceeds of the sale shall go into the sinking fund, although a large portion of the proceeds are distributed to private corporations.

I am aware that the duty of making such a sale has been called *ministerial* by the late chief justice of this court in *Mott* vs. *Penn'a R. R. Co.* I think it would be truer to call it executive. But that makes no difference now. It is enough for me that it is not legislative.—The General Assembly can no more exercise the duties of a sheriff than it can exercise those of a judge or governor.

III. The low— the totally inadequate price, which the legislature agreed to take for this property, is of itself sufficient to stamp it as fraudulent on its face. Those members of the majority who did not know any better were imposed on, and those who did were—let me speak it plainly—they were dishonest. At all events, the purchaser knew that the Commonwealth was grossly cheated. But even if this were not so, the exclusion of competition—confining the proposal to one company alone—would be sufficient to make the whole transaction detestable. It does not rise to the dignity of a "sham auction." I need not elaborate this because the opinion of the Court in *Mott* vs. *Pennsylvania Railroad Company* is full to the point, and establishes the undeniably true doctrine that the same principles which protect other owners in the enjoyment of their property are applied by the constitution to the protection of the State in her proprietary rights. After you have said, as you did in the case cited, that an act of assembly authorizing a sale of public property without a fair chance to all bidders is void, there can be little room for controversy here, for this case is infinitely worse than that. That all persons claiming under this act are bound to know its character, is a proposition too plain to be discussed.

IV. This act violates that provision of the constitution which requires the income of the public works, and the proceeds of their sale, to be placed in the sinking fund.

The word "income," as used in the constitution, means, of course, the *whole income*, and the proceeds of a sale means the *whole proceeds of a fair sale*. This is but an application of the principle upon which it has often been decided, and never denied, that "*judicial power*" and *legislative power*," in the constitution, means *all* powers properly so called.

1. The terms of this bargain are such, that the Railroad Company may take possession of the canals and keep them, or partition them out to others, and neither that company nor its grantees are bound to pay the State more than $175,000 per annum. This will leave at least $300,000 per annum, and, in all human probability, a much larger portion of the income, to enrich private adventurers. For fourteen years this enormous loss to the sinking fund must be made up by the labor of the tax-payers or else the public creditors must suffer to that extent.

2. The *principal* of what is called the purchase money is to be paid by instalments, commencing in 1872. Each instalment is about equal to the present average income—a little less than the average of ten years past, and considerably more than the average of seven years. You can not believe this to be the whole proceeds of a fair sale. The difference is lost to the sinking fund, in direct violation of a constitutional mandate.

3. A part of the proceeds—*a portion of the price actually agreed for*, amounting to half a million of dollars—is to be given to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. If the Supreme Court needs an argument to convince it that this is unconstitutional, then I suppose our cause is lost. If this half million is to be called no part of the proceeds, merely because the form is resorted to of a subscription to the worthless stock of an insolvent corporation, then our people are leaning on a broken reed when they rely on a written constitution to protect them.

4. The act contemplates a resale by the Sunbury and Erie Company to other corporations. The sale is to be made by that company for the joint use of itself and the Commonwealth. This was the ultimate object of the act, and, to all intents and purposes, the real sale. The proceeds of this sale ought to have gone into the sinking fund. The act says, that "*the entire proceeds* of the sale of said canals shall be placed in the sinking fund," &c. Now these words either include the surplus over three millions and a half, or else they do not. If they do not, the sinking fund has lost the whole of that surplus; if they do, then the act gives to a corporation one-fourth of what is admitted on its face to be proceeds of the sale. It, is of course, impossible for me to say, which horn of this dilemma our opponents will prefer; but if they are not gored by one of them, the constitution must be pierced through and through.

V. There are four things which the State of Pennsylvania cannot do under her present constitution. 1. She cannot *assume the debt* of any corporation. 2. She cannot *lend her credit* to any corporation. 3. She cannot *become a stockholder* in any corporation. 3. She cannot *become a joint owner* with any corporation.

But, by the act under consideration, the State is substantially made to do all these things.

The manifest object of the first mentioned prohibition was to prevent the State government from squandering the public money and means on the debt of treacherous and insolvent corporations. The State certainly *assumes* the debt of a corporation—that is, takes upon herself the [illegible] of paying it when she actually my debts and pay them, [illegible] pay it with a strict injunction to assume nobody's debts but mine, he surely disobeys me when he gives my money to John Smith, to be used by him for the payment of his debts. Any construction of the word *assume* which stops short of this will defeat the purpose of the constitution, and expose us to the very evils intended to be checked. Here the State's money goes into the hands of two corporations, with the privilege of using it to pay their debts.

2. It is idle to deny that this is an attempt to loan the State's credit to the Sunbury and Erie Company. Let me suppose a case which might occur, though it doubtless never did.

An insolvent corporation, backed by a horde of hungry retainers, comes to the legislature and says:

"Our army lacks pay; give us wherewith to content them. Open the strong boxes of the State and let us have the money therein deposited, so that we may satisfy our friend, and carry on our operations."

The answer is given: "The State has no money left; visitors like you have been here too often. The strong boxes are empty."

"But," rejoins the corporation, "the State has credits—that is, she has money coming to her and payable in future. Give us the bonds which are the evidence of these credits. We will sell them in the market, and the proceeds thereof we will use for our purposes."

"Nay," answers the legislature, "the State has no such credits as you think; certainly none that we can put our fingers on."

"If she has no credits," replies the corporation, "she has canals, and we can turn them into credit. Let us have the canals, that we may sell them for bonds; we will exchange the bonds for millions of money; and will feed these lean friends of ours until their eyes stand out with fatness."

If the legislature closes in with this last proposal, the *material* facts (not the words) of the imaginary case will be precisely the same as those of the real case before you. The Sunbury and Erie Company took the canals and sold them for bonds, on which it raised money to be used in carrying on its business. The only credit that company now has is the credit of the State, which has thus been loaned to it in the teeth of the constitutional interdict. I do not mean to say that no sale of the public works can be made to a corporation on credit. I would apply the principle stated to the case in hand, where the very object of granting the work was, that the grantee and not the Commonwealth might become the seller, and use the bonds of the actual purchaser for fourteen years. If you look at the substance, and not the form of the transaction, you cannot help but see that it is a loan of credit in the true sense of that forbidden thing.

3. The Allegheny Company desired that a subscription might be made to its stock. It applied to the legislature for that purpose.—The answer practically given was, "Your stock is of no value in any market, and it never will be. You are insolvent. You can neither make dividends nor carry on your business.—In your own bankruptcy you have dragged down the public prosperity of a great city, and put strife between the people. Even if your stock were as valuable as it is worthless, we are forbidden to subscribe for it on behalf of the State. But notwithstanding this prohibition, we will see what can be done. We will sell the public works, and we will insert in the contract a stipulation that the purchaser, as part of their price, shall pay you half a million of dollars and take that amount of your stock. This will come to the same thing precisely as if the State herself had subscribed, since it will take half a million out of her pocket and put it into yours. You may tell the judges that we did not subscribe, and perhaps they will forget the principle, that we do ourselves what we get another to do for us, especially when we pay him for doing it. But any quibble, if you can make it serve the turn, will be worth a good half million to you, and work a loss of the same amount to the people. Let the experiment be made."

And it was made. It remains for you to determine whether the constitution shall be vindicated, or whether this paltry evasion shall triumph over it.

4. If any one of these outrages upon the constitution be plainer than another, the plainest of all is perpetrated upon that provision which forbids the State to become a joint owner with (or in) any corporation. If this means anything, it means that the State shall not under any circumstances embark with a corporation in any business, or have any estate or interest in property which is at the same time owned in part by a corporation. But mark what has been done here. A grant is made to the Sunbury and Erie Company of all the canals. But they are not sold out and out. The State reserves an interest. She and the Company are partners in the sale which the company is to make on joint account. The reserved interest of the State may be thus shown in figures:

Estimated value of canals	$9 500,000
Bonds of Sunbury & Erie Company	3,500,000
	$6,000,000
One-quarter of Sunbury & Erie Co. for selling	1,500,000
Clear interest of the State	$4,500,000

The State is joint owner by the terms of the contract to the extent of nearly half the value of the works, if our estimate of the value be right; and a joint owner to some extent, no matter what be the true value. I suppose I need not make an argument to prove that when a person agrees to put his property into the hands of another with power to sell, and a stipulation for dividing the proceeds, the original owner has still an estate in it. I cannot anticipate what answer may be given by this counsel, but I think I know what the court will say.

[illegible] cipated that the [illegible] this point is made more [illegible] would go into partnership with a corporation and hence the prohibition. The six millions of surplus which these canals ought to have produced are sunk to half a million by the private and clandestine sales which the company has made. It is very certain that the highest price has not been obtained for them; and the company, in its report to the govenor, does not say that it even tried to get their value.

One more suggestion is all that I have time to make. Your minds will probably come to the conclusion that the real actual sale of the canals was not made to the S. & E. Co., but BY that company to the several other corporations who now have them. The S. & E. Company was then the mere agent of the Commonwealth in making sale of her property. I must ask your attentive consideration of the question—what right had the legislature to delegate such a power to an irresponsible corporation, and pay such enormous bonds in public money and public credit?

I have said a good deal about the injustice done to the State in this sale. I do not expect you to set it aside merely because it is contrary to those principles of natural justice which lie outside of the constitution. We must fail if it be consistent with the requirements of that instrument. But I insist, that we are entitled to have its words construed according to their fair intent and true meaning. Such a construction forbids the frauds which have been perpetrated in this case, and justifies you in rending the prey from the spoilers. I solemnly trust that you will lift the Commonwealth out of the dust in which she has been trampled, wipe the shame from her brow, and give her the assurance of your sympathy and protection.

This paper is long, for want of time to make it short. In some matters (I hope none that are very material) it may be inaccurate, because I have not had all the papers. I did not intend to overstate my case, for I know that would weaken it. Some expressions may seem harsh; I meant them only to be just. In a case like this, something must be pardoned to the natural feeling of indignation; the *odium spoliatoris* is lawful even in a judge. I have called fraud by its right name. We must all learn, sooner or later, to look even the members of the legislature in the face, and tell them firmly that their evil is not good. Who is there so base as to wish this enormous wrong unredressed? If any, speak, for him have I offended.

J. S. BLACK.

HIS HOME RECORD.—WESTLEY FROST, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, received in Brownsville Borough, where he resides, a majority *of one hundred and thirty-one votes*. Brownsville usually gives a heavy opposition majority, but we believe the majority for Mr. FROST is larger than was ever before given in the place to any candidate of any party.—*Genius of Liberty.*

☞A good natured friend is often an enemy in disguise.

☞True worth, like the rose, will blush at its own sweetness.

☞Remember—Life is short.

[illegible] so doing,

J. LASHLEY.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, November 5, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, will be held in the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING of Court week, 15th inst. Rally, Democrats!

By order of the Democratic Co. Com.

JACOB REED, Chairman.

THE NEWS.

——Despatches have been received at the War Department from Col. Wright, showing that his command defeated the hostile Indians of Washington Territory and compelled them to sue for peace.—These are the same Indians who defeated Col. Steptoe and his command last May.

——No less than 64 Representatives in Congress—more than one-third of the entire body—were elected on Tuesday last, namely: 33 in New York, 2 in Massachusetts, 5 in New Jersey, 4 in Michigan, 9 in Illinois and three in Wisconsin.

——Mr. Butterfield, President of the California Overland Mail Co., has made application to the secretary of War for the protection of the country traversed by the Company's coaches, from Indian incursions. Mr. Secretary Cobb has assured him that military protection shall be afforded at as early a day as possible. The troops will probably be concentrated at Fort Smith, and moved in suitable detachments to the exposed points. This important movement of Government, is designed to open up all Texas and Arizonia to settlement.

——The Abolitionists carried Iowa at the late election, by but 700 majority. This State has, for the last few years, given them from 5,000 to 10,000! In 1856 the Abolition candidates for Congress each counted his majority by thousands—one of them had upwards of 5000—now they are elected by a few hundred. Another pull will lay Abolitionism in the dust in Iowa.

——The Minnesota Legislature is Democratic on joint ballot. The Senate stands, Democrats 22, Abolitionists, 16; the House, Democratic 39, Abolitionists 40. This secures a Democratic U. S. Senator.

——Heenan who was worsted by Morrissey in the late prize fight, has challenged the latter to another combat but Morrissey declares he will not accept the challenge as he intends to lead a quiet and honorable life.

——The shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending October 28, were 2,751 tons, and since January 80,976 tons. During the same time last year the shipments over the same road were only 68,970 tons, which shows an increase over last year of 12,006. It is very singular that the Broad Top Coal Trade should have increased before McPherson got to Congress!

A REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

We are well aware that but few persons who know any thing about the economy of government, give the slightest credence to the assertion that the present stringency in money matters is attributable to the want of a high tariff; and, therefore, we do not intend, in this article, to attempt to argue the question whether, or not, that assertion is well-founded. We know that the men who preach that doctrine, are consummate hypocrites, as their own political records prove them to be. We know that the movement can never be nationalized, that the interests of three-fourths of the Southern States, of the whole of the Great West, and of all the New England States stand in direct antagonism to that movement, and that, consequently, the theory of the "Protectionists" can never be made a plank in the platform of any National Party. Were it our purpose to deny and disprove the doctrine that the "hard times" have been caused by a low Tariff, we would simply refer the gentlemen who promulge that doctrine, to the fact that the "hard times" are not confined to this country alone, but that there is the same financial distress in foreign countries, *which, according to the Protectionists, reap such incalculable benefits from our low Tariff;* we would tell them of the inflation of our currency, by the reckless establishment of numerous worthless banks which flooded the country with their issues, inducing the blindest and most infatuated speculation, from which resulted the great crisis that last year closed nearly every bank in the Union, and prostrated the business of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But we shall content ourselves with merely giving our honest conviction as to the kind of a Tariff which the present condition of our country demands. *We conceive it to be the re-establishment of the Democratic Tariff of* 1846. Let the Black Republican Tariff, which has been in force since the Spring of 1857, be done away with, and let that inaugurated during the Presidency of the lamented Polk, be restored.—Under that Tariff our country flourished and prospered, and the revenues of the Government were always sufficient to defray its expenses.—It was only after the ruthless hand of Black Republicanism, steeped in corruption and stained with bribery, had torn this enactment from the statute book, that our Tariff regulations were complained of. Let those who choose, continue to believe in the sublimated philosophy of the Protectionists, and let them follow blindly in the lead of demagogues who cry out for a "high tariff," to tickle the ears of certain men whose votes they want; as for ourselves, we are willing to be taught by experience, and, therefore, when we see that the Tariff of 1846 operated to the benefit of our whole country, we are in favor of its restoration by the next Congress.

☞We publish on our outside, this week, the argument of Judge Black before the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Co. *vs.* Cooper, in which is discussed the whole question of the sale of the State Canals. It is written in the Judge's usual inimitably vigorous and forcible style. We should like to see the man that can answer it.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

When the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was laid, the whole country was filled with excitement; but it seems that events of greater moment to our country than the laying of the cable, may transpire without disturbing, in the least, the customary placidity of the public mind. We have lately had some evidence of this, in the successful establishment of an overland mail between the Atlantic States and California.—Twenty years ago this would have been considered an undertaking not a whit less stupendous than that of connecting the Eastern and Western continents with a Telegraph wire. Then the wild bear and the wilder and more savage Indian held undisputed sway where now the mail agent prosecutes his daring enterprise. Then the passes of the Rocky Mountains were known only to the wandering trapper and the wild seeker after adventure, and the man who would then have predicted that in the year of grace, 1858, the U. S. Mail would be carried through those dangerous defiles, would have stood a good chance of being entobed in a straight jacket and sent to the Lunatic Asylum. But,

"Westward the Star of Empire took its way."

Under the wise and patriotic policy of Mr. Polk's Administration, our government acquired the golden State of California and the rich country that lies between it and the Rocky Mountains. Soon the tide of emigration turned toward the newly acquired territory. Its settlement progressed with astonishing rapidity. Cities sprung up as if by magic and village after village dotted its fertile valleys. But there was one thing wanting which to the people of that country as well as to the whole nation, was a matter of the greatest importance, viz: direct communication between the Pacific territory and the Atlantic States. This want is not yet fully supplied and will not be except by the building of the proposed Pacific Railroad. But the success of the Overland Mail project will go far in that direction. It will not only make the communication between California and this country speedier and cheaper, but it will be the forerunner of that great work which is destined ere long to bind together with bands of iron the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The Overland Mail will be the precursor of the Pacific Railroad. The military posts which are to be erected for its protection, will be the nuclei of a chain of settlements which will at once mark the route for the great railroad. Resulting from this, will be the settlement of Northern Texas and the opening up of a new state in that extensive and fertile wilderness. For the execution of this eminently judicious plan, the nation is indebted to the Administration of James Buchanan and the time will come when the people of these United States will join in ascriptions of honor and praise to the President whose far-seeing statesmanship not only preserved the bond that holds in fraternal union the North and the South, but likewise forged the chain that shall link in closest brotherhood

EAST AND WEST YORK.

East and West York, owing to the ascendency of the Abolition-Republican party in that State, negroes are allowed to vote. The negro population is sufficiently numerous to hold the balance of power and the politicians previous to the elections, vie with each other in bidding for their votes. At the election which came off on Tuesday last, there were four candidates for Governor; Smith, *Abolitionist and Temperance*, Morgan, *Black Republican*, Burrows, *American*, and Parker, *Democrat*. It is said that the negro vote was cast almost exclusively for Morgan, the Black Republican candidate.—From this it would seem that the negroes prefer the Black Republicans even to the radical Abolitionists.

☞Turn out to the Democratic Meeting on Monday evening of Court Week. The Democracy have much to rejoice over and nothing to lament, for we honestly believe that our defeat in this State, happened opportunely for us and will do us much good. Our heavy gains in Iowa, Maine, California, Missouri, Kentucky, North Carolina, and other States, all augur well for the future. The Democratic party is stronger in the popular vote, than it was when James Buchanan was elected President. Therefore, let there be a full turn out to the meeting on Monday evening,

"To keep the ball a-rolling."

THE TERRITORIES ALL FREE.

The Abolitionists are incessantly accusing the Democracy of being in favor of the extension of slavery, and yet we find that no slave State has been admitted into the Union since the admission of Texas, thirteen years ago, whilst two free States, California and Minnesota, have been admitted since 1850. Besides all the Territories are free. Kansas is free.—Utah is free. Nebraska is free. Oregon is free. What, then, becomes of the charge that we are the "pro-slavery Democracy!"

☞The proclamation of President Buchanan, concerning the new filibustering expedition, will be found in this issue. It will be seen that the old Statesman is determined to keep the National honor unsullied.

☞Call at the Store of Mrs. H. D. Peugh, who has just returned from the East with a complete stock of Fall and Winter goods, of the best quality. Don't forget the "Ladies' Bazaar" in "Anderson's Row."

☞The Franking Privilege.—Members of the present Congress have the franking privilege up to the first Monday in December, 1859, and members of the Thirty-Sixth Congress will assume the right on the fourth day of March next, or on the day of their election and acceptance, if elected after that date.

☞We neglected last week to inform our readers that the beautiful poem on our first page entitled "Indian Summer," was from the gifted pen of our "Poet Laureate." We have from the same source the following

STANZAS.

Go! take back the love thou'st given,
And recall the vows thou'st spoken;
Was my heart made to be riven—
And by *thee* must it be broken?

Is thy love a bauble only,
Which thou giv'st, and tak'st, at pleasure?
Let my heart be poor and lonely,
Since 'twas rich in spurious treasure.

Go! and be on others smiling,
As thou'st smiled on me so kindly:
They will trust to thy beguiling,
And, like me, will trust too blindly.

Is it bliss to thee, when seeing
How a noble heart bends to thee?
Greater bliss thou hast, when fleeing
From the heart thou'st lured to woo thee?

Go! I need not say—forget me!
When thou'st felt what I am feeling,
It may be then thou'lt regret me,
With an anguish o'er thee stealing.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Messrs Editors:

I notice in the last number of the "Bedford Inquirer," an article headed "Correction," in which the editor of that paper admits that he told a *deliberate falsehood* when he made the charge that Jacob Beckley's property was once in the hands of the Sheriff. It is not at all surprising that such an admission is made now that the election is over and the slander has done Mr. Beckley all the harm it could. A politician that would stoop to such base means to defeat a better man than he is himself, is unworthy of any decent name, and the editor that blackens his sheet with such shameful, bold, and bare faced lying, will not be believed hereafter, however positive he may make his false assertions. Let it be remembered by the people of Bedford county, how this unblushing falsifier *lied* for the purpose of beating Mr. Beckley, and that he acknowledges that he did so. I can assure him that it will never be forgotten in

St. CLAIR.

Pleasantville, Nov. 1, 1858.

For the Bedford Gazette.

THE BUCHANAN CLUB.

The Abolitionists are informed that the Buchanan Club will meet whenever it will be necessary to give the "Woolly Heads" another drubbing. Its name will not be changed so long as it carries such terror to the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. The "Whang-doodles" are mistaken when they say that the Club adjourned to meet after the election. It adjourned to meet at the polls and the result was 17 Democratic majority in Bedford Borough and 200 in the county. One of its adjournments was to St. Clair, where Jordan and Filler had played on their "harp of a thousand strings," and where their party was *clubbed* most effectually.

A MEMBER OF THE CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BANK FAILURE.

The failure of the Western Bank of Glasgow, Scotland, has spread unparalleled ruin and [illegible] which involved the sole dependence of aged professional men, widows and orphan daughters. The total paid up capital was equal to $7,500,000. When the stoppage occurred, it was soon seen that the whole of that property was swept away, and that those who had nothing else would be reduced to destitution. It was hoped, however, that this would be the worst. In a little further time it transpired that there would be a deficiency of $1,500,000, in addition to the loss of the whole capital. A call of $125 per share was accordingly enforced on all who had anything left. This was finally paid in June last. A lull then intervened, and it was supposed that if there should happen to be any further call, it would be light.—Complete astonishment was therefore felt on the 7th inst., when it was announced that the deficiency, instead of being $1,500,000, had proved to be $7,000,000, and that upon each share a fresh payment of $500 would be required within 24 days. A large proportion of the stockholders having been already ruined, the number of those able to respond is limited, and it is calculated that out of the thirteen hundred not more than one hundred and fifty will ultimately have any property left. Many of the sufferers have died, some have become insane, children have been thrown on the charity of friends and strangers, and there is scarcely a family in the district which is not to some extent afflicted. One eminent retired merchant who had invested the whole of a large fortune in the concern has died of a broken heart. Yet the directors, or a majority of them, says the London correspondent of the New York Commercial, have adopted a bold and unscrupulous tone to the last. They relied upon their parliamentary influence, especially among the tories, and the government have screened them throughout. Among their chief apologists they have numbered Sir Archibald Alison, the author of the History of Europe.—*Peterson's Counterfeit Detector.*

CONFLAGRATION OF RAG MONEY.

The receivers of the Exchange Bank at Bangor, Me., closed up its books, and made a grand bonfire of $20,000 of its bills. They have paid dollar for dollar of the public indebtedness of the bank which has been presented within the time allowed by law. There is a large amount of the bills ($25,000) still in circulation somewhere at the West. If it had been sent in, a large dividend would have been paid on the whole, but that which is now out, is, of course, entirely worthless. The concern is closed up, and the sooner the holders burn the bills the less likely will they be to cheat their neighbor.

☞The St. Louis papers contain an address of Gov. Denver to the people of Kansas, on retiring from office. He says that henceforth the continuance of peace in that Territory depends more on the people themselves than on the Governor, that they have an abundance of local civil officers elected by themselves, without disturbance or interference; that they have just accomplished the peaceable election of a Legislature, and it makes no material difference who may be Governor. He does not think the Territory yet prepared for a State organization.

In New York city, the rate of taxation is something more than ten dollars a head for every human being within its limits.

A Proclamation by the President.

Washington, October 31, 1858.

By James Buchanan, President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information has been received from sources which I cannot disregard, that certain persons, in violation of the Neutrality Laws of the United States, are making a third attempt to set on foot a military expedition within this territory, against Nicaragua, a foreign State, with which they are at peace. In order to raise money for equipping and maintaining this expedition persons connected therewith, as I have reason to believe, have issued and sold bonds, and other contracts, pledging the public lands of Nicaragua, and the Transit Route through its territory, as a security for their redemption and fulfilment. The hostile design of this expedition is rendered manifest by the fact that these bonds and contracts can be of no possible value to their holders unless the present Government of Nicaragua can be overthrown by force.—Besides the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government in the United States, has issued a notice in pursuance of his instructions, dated the 27th forbidding the citizens or subjects of any nation, except passengers intending to pass through Nicaragua over the Transit Route from ocean to ocean, to enter its territory without a regular passport signed by the proper Minister or Consul-General of the Republic, resident in the country from whence they shall have departed. Such persons with this exception, will be stopped and compelled to return by the same conveyance that took them to the country.

From these circumstances the inference is irresistible that the persons engaged in this expedition will leave the United States with hostile purposes against Nicaragua. They cannot under the guise which they have assumed, that they are peaceful emigrants, conceal their real intentions, and especially when they know in advance their landing will be resisted, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering force. This expedient was successfully resorted to previous to the last expedition, and the vessel in which those composing it were conveyed to Nicaragua, obtained a clearance from the Collector of the Port of Mobile. Although, after a careful examination, no arms or munitions of war were discovered on board, yet when they arrived at Nicaragua, they were found to be armed and equipped, and immediately commenced hostilities. The leaders of the former illegal expeditions of the same character, have openly expressed their intentions to renew hostilities against Nicaragua. One of them, who has already been twice expelled from Nicaragua, has invited through the public newspapers, American citizens to emigrate to that Republic, and has designed Mobile as the place of rendezvous and departure, and San Juan del Norte as the port to which they are bound.—This person who has renounced his allegiance to the United States and claims to be the President of Nicaragua, has given notice to the Collector of Mobile that two or three hundred of these emigrants will be prepared to embark from the port about the middle of November.

For these and other good reasons, and for the purpose of saving American citizens who may have been honestly deluded into the belief that they are about to proceed to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, if such there be, from the disastrous results, I have thought it fit to issue this my Proclamation, enjoining upon the officers of the government, civil and military, in there respective spheres, to be vigilant, active and faithful in supressing these illegal enterprizes, and in carrying out their standing instructions to that effect, exhorting all good citizens by their respect for the laws, and their regard for the peace and welfare of the country, to aid the efforts of the public authorities in the discharge of their duties.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the City of Washington, on the thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of Independence the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

Battle between U. S. Troops and Indians.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—The Overland mail arrived last night with letters to October 1st. No San Francisco papers were received. The Los Angelos Vineyard, of the 2d, contains an account of a battle at Four Lakes, Oregon, on the first of September, between three hundred troops under Colonel Wright and five hundred Indians were completely routed, with a loss of seventeen killed and wounded. The troops sustained no loss whatever.

The Oregon State Legislature met at Salem on the 13th of September, and adjourned sine die, thus giving up the State organization until regularly admitted by Congress. Delazen Smith and L. F. Grover, were elected to represent the State in Congress; they were about to leave Portland for Washington.

Several attempts had been made to burn Portland.

An Arkansas Tragedy---Three Men Killed.

We learn from Mr. J. D. Harris, of Pontotoc county, says the *Chic. and Choc. Herald*, that an awful tragedy was enacted in that county, a few days since, in which three men were killed. There was a free negro living in that county, who, some time since killed a white man, near Fort Smith, and Governor Harris issued orders to Mr. Young Brown, Sheriff of that county, to arrest him. He accordingly with two other men went to arrest him. When they got near the house, the negro ran to a crib, where he had fire arms. One of the Sheriffs party ran to the door of the crib, and seeing the negro with a pistol presented, he ran away, and the other man that was with the sheriff then ran up to the door, when the negro shot him dead. The Sheriff then shot the negro, wounding him; at the same time the Sheriff received a shot in the head, the ball entering the upper part of the skull. The Sheriff, though badly wounded, then clinched the negro; but, having no knife, the negro cut him all to pieces, and thus ended his troubles. The negro being wounded, found he could not get away, shot himself. His mother and sisters laid him out thinking they would give him a decent burial, but Mr. Brown's father-in-law took the body, threw it on a log heap, and burnt it up.

The Fort Smith Times says:—"The negro above referred to is undoubtedly the one who, in cool blood and without cause, murdered Mr. S. B. Stephens, in this county, two or three years ago. He was a desperate negro, and has met his just reward, though at the sacrifice of the lives of three men."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Fellow Citizens:—The goodness of God to us as a people calls for our public acknowledgment and our grateful praise. The past and the present are crowded with His blessings.—Nothing has occurred to imperil the principles of civil and religious liberty upon which our Government is based, or to interfere with its harmonious operations in all its departments.—We are at peace with all foreign nations, and the noise of violence is unheard within our borders. While all enjoy perfect freedom of opinion, the genial influences of our free institutions, and the mild spirit of our holy religion, are more and more uniting us in one brotherhood. Our educational institutions are diffusing intelligence among the masses of our citizens, inducing a higher appreciation of their privileges, and a deeper sense of their obligations. Though in some localities the pestilence has prevailed, our country at large has enjoyed unusual health and we are blessed with an abundance of all the necessaries and comforts of life. Our industrial pursuits are fast recovering from the torpor induced by the recent financial embarrassment; confidence is being restored, and business is resuming its wonted activity. Mercies crown all our relations in life, and the hopes of a glorious immortality wait to cheer and bless every heart.

Prompted by my own conviction of duty, and in conformity with the expressed wishes of many of my fellow-citizens, I William F. Packer, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do hereby appoint *Thursday, the eighteenth day of November next,* to be observed as a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer, and recommend to all our people that, setting aside on that day all worldly pursuits, they assemble in their respective place of worship, and unite in offering thanks to God for His godness; imploring His gracious forgiveness, and the continuance of His mercies. And while our hearts throb with gratitude to God for His unnumbered blessings, let a liberal charity be extended to all upon whom have been laid the burdens of misfortune and want.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of Commonwealth the eighty-third.

By the Governor: William M. Hiester, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Texas—Expedition against the Indians.

The Austin *State Gazette* of the 9th inst. has the following announcement of another expedition against the Indians:

"Reliable authentic information from Cook and the adjoining counties, of Indian depredations already committed, and of the hostile attitude of the Camanches, renegade Kickapoos and Keechis, has induced the Governor to forward a commission of captaincy to Col. Jim Bourland, with authority to raise 100 men, and to make a campaign against the enemy. The forays recently made leave no doubt of the complicity of the Kicapoos in the war, and authorize the belief that the Wichita Indians are not altogether right.

"Col. Bourland has received orders and instructions which allow him much discretion in his operations, and will insure his eventual success. He is empowered to reclaim stolen property wherever found—by force, if necessary. He is also directed to pursue and chastise [illegible]

"The Indians depredating in Cook and adjacent counties penetrate our territory below Maj. Van Dorn's line of march, consequently his expedition will not effect them materially. It was dispensably necessary to raise men to drive these marauders off."

The hard times are not confined to this country. Even the Sultan of Turkey, who is popularly supposed to have unbounded wealth at his disposal, is "hard up." All departments of the goveroments have stopped their works. Even the Arsenal' which commenced a dry dock has dismissed its workmen, and entered upon measures of economy. He has tried to reduce the expenses of his harem by curtailing the extravagance of the inmates, but to little or no purpose: And he has removed his sons-in-law from office, and in various other ways endeavored to inculcate economy. His sons-in-law and daughters must be provided for, and the ladies of his own household can make such outlays as they please and he must foot the bill.—He will probably find that his sudden and extreme course will prove to have been the most impolitic he could have adopted—for he will fail in his own schemes, and his example will neither be respected nor followed by his people.

☞Never since the world was made was there a political party occupying so anomalous a position as the "Opposition," "Fusion," "Amalgamation," or "Peoples Party." Never before were such incongruous elements brought together. Entertaining sentiments as widely separated from each other as the poles still they bill and coo, bargain and sell, quarrel and fight, all at the same time. They have but one idea in common, and that is which shall get the greatest share of the loaves and fishes. To this end they wheedle and whine; hug, kiss, squeeze and embrace; cry, laugh, sing, and dance; pray and sware; and, in fact, do anything and everything that they fancy may tend to the unselfish end at which they aim. But the most singular part of the whole affair is, that notwithstanding their collation, they all seem to be ashamed of each other's company. Tell one branch of the precious Amalgamation that it is a friend and associate with the others, and you are forthwith denounced as a liar, a knave, and a scoundrel! A magnificient party verily!—*Patterson Democrat.*

Then and Now.

Previous to the late election, the organs of the Opposition party harped continually upon the idea that the business of the country was destroyed—that the Iron manufacturers had been ruined by Democratic policy; and that President Buchanan's Administration had produced nothing but ruin and distress. Now, when the election is over, and the end desired by those who published these charges is accomplished, the tune is changed, and the whole columns of their papers are filled with glowing accounts of the prosperity of business—of large Iron establishments going into operation, and of the good times dawning upon us generally. What has produced the sudden change? Certainly not the policy of the Republicans, for they are not yet in power. But the fact is that the hue and cry about distress, and the prostration of business, was raised merely to deceive the people in to the support of Republicanism, and the object being secured, the facts need no longer be perverted. How long will the people be deceived by these dishonorable tricks of scheming politicians?—*Reading Gazette.*

Recorder.—Mr. Peter Hummel, the very efficient and obliging Recorder of our county, has published a notice of great importance to all owners, purchasers, or sellers of Real Estate.—We learn from it that by an act of the Legislature of Penn'a,' no title for real estate is perfect and secure, unless it be recorded within *six months after its execution*, if it be made within this State; or with in *Twelve Months*, if executed out of the State, in the office for Recording of Deeds for the county where the lands lie; otherwise, every such deed or conveyance shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration, unless such deed or conveyance be recorded as aforesaid, before the proving and recording of said deed or conveyance under which subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim.—*Harrisburg Keystone.*

WHAT THEY SAY

IN

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville, S. C., Aug. 21, 1858.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—The close attention which our own affairs have required since the fire, has hitherto prevented us from writing to you about the Safe.

On the occasion of the fire 19th July, by which we suffered a large loss, our store, with a number of other buildings, was consumed. The Safe, of your manufacture, which we had in the store, was exposed to a most intense heat, as is well attested by the effects on its strong iron frame, which, from its flaked and scaly appearance, looks as though it had been heated for a long time in a furnace. The Safe, with heaps of molten glass and kegs of nails, *fused into a mass*, fell into the cellar, surrounded by burning materials, and there was suffered to remain, (as the contents had been removed before the fire reached us,) until the 2d of August, 14 days afterwards.

The difficulty in cutting it open with the best tools that could be procured, convinced us of its power to resist the attempts of burglars, and when it was opened, we found the interior, to the astonishment of all, entirely uninjured by fire.

This test has so fully convinced us of the capabilities of your Safes, that we would not part with the one we have in use for a large sum, were we debarred the privilege of getting another.

Respectfully yours,

R. H. WARDLAW & SON.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

130 Walnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Only Makers in this State, of

Herring's

PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,

THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.

Oct. 29, 1858.

MARRIED:

On the 21st inst., by Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. Benjamin F. Hartman, to Miss Lydia Ann Margaret Fishack, both of Woodberry tp.

By the same, on the 24th ult., at Martinsburg, Mr. Frederick Blomhart, to Miss Margaret Stratser, both of Blair co., Pa.

In Ray's Cove, on the evening of the 31st ult., by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. David Manspeaker, to Miss Elizabeth Ritchey, both of Ray's Cove, Bedford co.

On the 30th ult., by Samuel Raudebaugh, Esq., Mr. Wm. S. Suters, of Napier tp., to Miss Ann Eliza Ickes, daughter of Geo. and Susan Ickes, of Bedford tp.

DIED:

On the morning of the 17th ult., at the residence of his son John Alsip, Esq., Mr. John Alsip, Sr., aged 74 years and 8 months.

[Chambersburg papers please copy.]

PICKLES AND SHOES

Many men of many minds—
Many Shoes of many kinds,
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for *heel* behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high; some low; some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind
Just take a little cheaper kind—
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits and pickles well put up;
Fruits preserved, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To Ferguson's be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare,
To please the taste of every one
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this Store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use,
But when you call just bring along,
What is the object of our song,

Hard Times Relief.

Mislaid, or Lost!

A manuscript Journal kept by William Maclay, when a Senator in Congress in 1790-1. It was some years ago in the possession of the Reverend William M. Hall; and may have been loaned by him when living in Bedford or Lewistown. Any one having it, or a knowledge of it, is requested to hand over the book, or to communicate the information to Francis Jordan, Esq., of Bedford, or to George W. Harris, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa.

Nov., 5, 1858.

ATTENTION!

THE Brigade and Regimental commissioned officers of the 1st Brigade and 16th Division, Pa. Militia. You are hereby ordered to meet as a board of auditors, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties required by the Act of Assembly, approved 21st day of April, 1858, for the better regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth—also, all officers having in charge the accounts of the different companies will appear and present the said accounts for settlement on said day.

Brigade Inspector's Office, 1st B. 16th D. P. M. Evansville, Nov. 5, 1858.

LEM'L EVANS, B. I. 1st B. 16th D. P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, upon the estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd—all persons therefore knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenicated for settlement.

JACOB LONG,

of South Woodberry tp., Adm'r.

Nov. 5, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned upon the estate of Levi Clark, late of West Providence township, in said county, deceased—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,

Nov. 5, 1858. Adm'r.

Look Out--Last Notice!

WE hereby notify all persons indebted to us by note or book account, that they must either confess judgment, or pay their accounts by next Court, or all will be sued without respect to persons. This notice is positively the last.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Oct. 22, '58.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

—A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constanty stream running through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 ceres and 60 perches, with excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings. The land is good—produces well and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by leading to Hollidaysburg which with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 5, '58. O. E. SHANNON.

A. B. Cramer & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

all of which have been purchased since the great

DECLINE IN PRICES EAST.

Our ASSORTMENT is the best we have ever offered, including all the

NEWEST STYLES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for CASH, or PRODUCE. A liberal credit will be given to those only, who will PROMPTLY settle their accounts every January by Cash or Note.

No trouble to show goods.—Call and see the bargains. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct., 29, 1858.

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

have now in store a complete stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

embracing printed Byadere, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Volentine, Robes A'Quilla, Rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors from 25 cents up, plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12½ cts up, printed Flannels, Indian Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls, from $1.50 up, gloves and hosiery, dress trimmings and fringes, merino under shirts and drawers, comforts and scarfs, bleached and unbleached muslins, in all widths, from 6¼ cts. up, checks, ginghams, tickings, flannels, new style fall prints, from 6¼ cts. up, cassimers, cloths and every other article usually kept in a well

ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, fresh family groceries, &c., &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our GOODS before purchasing, as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce. (Oct., 29, 1858.)

LIST OF JURORS, drawn for November (3d Monday,) 1858.

GRAND JURORS.

Josiah D Shuck, George W Buxton, Jacob Beckley, Jacob S Brumbaugh, Martin Boor, Morgan Cessna, Christopher Carper, Gilliard Dock, George W. Gump, John Hull, Jonathan Harkleroad, Chas. Heltzell, Joseph Heckman, Isaac Imler, Nicholas Koontz, Jacob Kifer, Samuel Miller, Jacob A Nicodemus, John Nelson, Nathan Robison, Henry Kessler, James Sill, Joseph Stiffler, Gideon D. Trout.

PETIT JURORS.

John Amos, Fred'k Berkhimer, Jacob Barkman, Daniel Barley, Alexander Croft, George Cauffman, David Barns, Samuel Carmick, Joseph Chamberlain, John Comp, John Ditmer, Adam Easter, Peter Ewalt, Daniel Fletcher, Solomon Feight, Jacob Hinish, Adam Ketterman, Charles Harkleroad, Henry Ickes, Joseph Long, Peter Moses, Michael Northcraft, Bernard O'Neal, Jacob Oster; Thomas Piper, John S. Ritchey, David Roland, William Robison, Michael Smouse, John Smith, David Steel, William States, James Smith, Jacob Stuckey, Rob't M Taylor, Benjamin Valentine, John H. Wilkinson, Wm. C. Wisegarver.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 19th day of November, next, at the Court House in Bedford.

The account of S. L. Russell, Executor of the last Will &c., of Mary Ann Davidson, late of Bedford township, dec'd, who was administrator of Margaret Davidson, late of said township, dec'd.

The account of Anthony Smith, Executor of the last will of Hannah Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased.

The account of Philip Evans, Guardnia of Harrison Evans, of Monroe Township.

The accounts of Jacob Kifer and David Boyer Executors of the last will and of Christian Winebrenner, late of Middle Woodberry Township, deceased.

The account of Simon Karn and Jeremiah Wiecht, Executors and the last will and of Charles Weicht, late of West Providence Township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bedford Oct., 15th 1858 } SAMUEL H. TATE, Register

"WHISKERANDO"

I WARRANTED to force the Moustache and Whiskers to grow strong and luxuriant in one month where there was none before. It will not stain or injure the skin. Price one dollar. Sent to all parts of the country.

Address, DR. S. P. SHELDEN, N. York City

October 29, 1858-6m

STRAY STEER.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Juniata township, Bedford county, the 1st of August last, a *red steer* with a white streak on his back and the right ear cropped, a nick cut out of each ear, supposed to be 4 years old—no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or else he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Oct. 22, 1858. JOHN CORLEY.

500 bushels of prime clover seed wanted at *J. & J. M. Shoemaker's* Colonade store, for which the highest market price will be paid. (oct., 22, 1858.)

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 15th day of November, '58, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 90 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a 2 story log house, with kitchen attached, and double log barn thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Castleton Ake, William Griffith, Isaac Corle and others; situate in Union tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Corle.

ALSO—One tract of land, containing 75 acres more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence; adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, Peter Stein, Philip Croft and others; situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Edward Pearson.

ALSO—All of one of the Defendants' right, title, interest and claim in and to one tract of land, containing 35 acres, more or less; about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, frame stable, and a three story frame grist mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Beckley, Jacob Miller and others; situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Easter.

ALSO—All of Defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to a lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, fronting 60 feet on the north side of Pitt Street, and extending back about 200 feet, and numbered in the general plan of said Borough as No. 188 and having thereon a two story log house, with back building attached, and three small frame shops thereon, adjoining lot of John Alsip on the east, and lot occupied by Geo. Funk's heirs on the west; situate in said Borough of Bedford, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Riley.

ALSO—All Defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to one tract of land, containing 274 acres, more or less; about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and double log barn thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Geo. Rice, Samuel Wilkinson, Reuben O'Neal and others; situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Gillam.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 30 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Wm. B. Bequeath, Henry O'Neal, Joel Clark and others; situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Kegg.

ALSO—All Defendants right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of land, containing 160 acres, more or less; about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and log barn thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of George Smouse, Jacob Barndollar and others; situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Koontz.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 250 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house, with kitchen attached, and bank barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, some fruit trees thereon; adjoining lands of John Mill's heirs, Alexander Fletcher, Jacob C. Boor and others; situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Michael Miller.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 157 acres more or less; about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log barn thereon erected; adjoining lands of Nathan Robison, Anthony Smith, Samuel Jay and others; situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Michael Miller.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 4 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence; adjoining lands of John Cashman, Jacob Cashman and the heirs of Dr. Peter Snoenberger, on the South and West.

ALSO—All Defendant's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of land containing 12 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence; adjoining lands of Jacob Carper and heirs of Dr. Peter Shoenberger and other, and all situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John W. Duncan.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct 22, '58.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN G. HARTLEY and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 3d Monday of November (being the 15th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day there and then to do those things to which you several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord 1858.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

New Goods

JUST RECEIVED AT REED & MINNICH'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT

of new and desirable Fall and Winter goods, comprising Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, &.,

Ladies Dress Goods Coburgs Marinoe Francaise, Lyonese Cloths, Mous. DeLains Calicoes, and an Extra article of Black Silk.

BOOTS & SHOES,

a very supreme article.

ALSO GROCERIES

Sugar, Coffee, Syrups, Molasses, Adamantine Candles, a prime article of chewing Tobacco all of which will be sold cheap for cash or produce.

SOLD OUT!

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of goods, begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him either by Note or Book account to call and settle before the first of January, 1859. All neglecting to do so, their accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Oct. 22, 1858. G. W. RUPP.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of William Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN NYCUM, Administrator.

Oct. 22, 1858.

SWAIN'S PANACEA,

at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,

cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. (j18,'58.

Bedford County, ss

AT an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for Bedford County, on the 30th day of August A. D. 1858—Before the Judges of the said County.

On motion of G. H. Spang Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Putt, late of Liberty township, in said County, dec'd, to wit: Jacob, since dead, having conveyed his share to Wm. Figart, Samuel, residing in Illinois, Catharine, intermarried with the petitioner, Wm. Figart, Wm. Putt, Elizabeth, intermarried with Henry Savits, Mary, intermarried with George Russell, Joseph Putt, Rossana intermarried with David Russel, Sarah, and Susan Putt, the last named yet in minority, residing in Bedford County, Penn'a, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 3d Monday, 15th day of November, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Michael Putt, dec'd, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 1st day of Sept. A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL H. TATE Clerk.

Attest,

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Oct. 1, 1858.

LIST of causes put down for trial at November Term (15th day,) 1858.

John Shreeve	v	Joseph Hixon
Dean & Tricker	v	Flemming and Wiley
H & B R T & P Road Co	v	Patrick Leddy
Ebben Pennell	v	A R Crane et al
Benj Mahony et al	v	Solomon Sponsler
Martin Helsel	v	Mary Barley
Wm C Logan Esq	v	D H Hofius Esq
Levi Hardinger	v	C C Morgart
John Weimer	v	James Carnell
Wm Border's use	v	John Taylor et al
John Weimer's use	v	James Carnell
David Helsel	v	John Long et al
Maria McEldowny	v	Samuel Williams
Lewis Johnson	v	Amos Robinett et al
Dr John Gettz	v	Barndollar & Ashcom
John May	v	Geo Troutman et al
John S Hetrick	v	Charles Smith
Joseph Barley	v	Jackson Stuckey.
Joseph Filler	v	Lawrence Jamison
T McCauley & Co	v	John Davidson & Co
G D Trout	v	John Feaster
John C Rahm	v	Hopewell Coal & Iron Co
Joseph Bergess	v	Wm Kiser et al

S H TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'y Office, Bedford, Oct. 22, '58.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for President and Managers of said road, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday, the 1st day of November, next, at two o'clock, P. M. JOHN MOWER,

Oct., 22, 1858. Sec'y.

Overland California Mail Route!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAVE just received a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of calicoes from 6¼ cents to 12½ cents per yard, Delaines, Coburgs, Parmetta Cloths, black and fancy silks, Merinoes, Plaids, Flannels. A large assortment of Shawls of all colors and prices, Swiss Cambricks, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Shirts and Drawers, bleached and unbleached Muslins of all prices & widths, Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, and in fact every thing generally in country stores. Also, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS CAPS,

Comforts, Cravats. Also, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Groceries of all kinds, with a general assortment of spices, &c. We invite all to call and see our stock of goods for we are determined to sell to suit the times for cash or approved produce.

Oct 23, 1858.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

elegant rich Dress Silks, Valentia Robes, French Merino, Thibet cloths, Delaines, all colors, Shawls of every description and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of Furs, Victorines, Capes, Cuffs and Muffs, Bonnets of all kinds, Velvet, Satin, Brown, Silk, Grey and Brown Straw trimmed and untrimmed. Also, an endless assortment of ribbons, feathers, flowers and rueshes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of every kind of fancy goods.

N. B. Country milliners can be supplied with all kinds of millinery goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

LADIES' FANCY STORE.

The undersigned, thankful for the past favors of the public, respectfully begs leave to inform the ladies, that she has on hand a large assortment of LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, De Laines, Thibet Cloths, Prints, also Linens, Muslins, Cloaks, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Rouches, Ladies' Best Kid Gloves, Hose, Children's Hose, French Embroidery, French and English Crapes, Zephyrs, Shetland Wool, Velvet Trimmings, Hoops, Sack Flannels, Wool Delaines, &c., &c. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, Oct. 22d, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Hinas O'Neal, late of West Providence township, dec'd—all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN SNYDER.

Adm'r of Hinas O'Neal, dec'd.

Oct. 15, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Real Estate.

THERE will be sold at the late residence of William Maiken, dec'd, on Wednesday, the 24th day of NOVEMBER, next, the following described REAL ESTATE, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND containing 121 acres, situate one mile from the Borough of Bedford, adjoining lands of John Amos, George Weidel, Job Mann and others, of which about 80 acres are cleared, part good meadow, the balance timber land, having thereon a

Log House, Log Barn and sundry out-buildings, a young orchard of choice fruit trees, and several springs of never failing water.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, 1st April, next, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest and to be secured by judgments.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock on said day.

JOB MANN,

Bedford, Oct 22, 1858. Executor.

PICKLING VINEGAR.—Pure Cider Vinegar—just received also Extra quality mould candles, at A. B. CRAMER & CO.

JAYNE'S WRIGHTS,

Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURG, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 STUDENTS ATTENDING JANUARY, 1858.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J C SMITH, A M., Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A T DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

I A DEYDRICK and T C JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A COWLEY and W A MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 Premiums.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities for best Writing,

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

Important Information.—Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for full Commercial Course, $35.00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board $2 50 per week—Stationary, 6.00—Entire cost, $60.00 to $70.00.

☞ Ministers, sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address F W JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sep 3, 1858-1y

Bedford Foundry for SALE.

—The subscribers will offer at private sale until Tuesday, the 16th day of November, next, and if not then disposed of, will on that day sell at public outcry, on the premises—all the fixtures belonging to their Foundry, embracing a good SIX HORSE STEAM ENGINE, FAN CUPOLA, two Lathes, together with a variety of Patterns for Threshing Machines, Stoves, Ploughs, Saw and Grist-Mill gearing, &c., &c., and flasks for the same sufficient to do almost any kind of work usually done in a country establishment.

A good business has heretofore been done in this establishment, and it being the only Foundry in Bedford makes it a desirable opening to any person wishing to engage in the business.

TERMS will be made to suit purchasers.

D. WASHABAUGH

Oct 1, '58. MICHAEL BANNON.

NOTICE.

GEO. B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. B. Amick & Bro., notifies all persons interested, that the Books of said firm are in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted, or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

The subscriber will continue the Mercantile Business at the "OLD STAND," where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a very short time a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

St. Clairsville, June 11, '58. GEO. B. AMICK.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Board of Directors of Bedford township, School District, wish to employ a sufficient number of Teachers, competent to take charge of the Schools of said District, the Schools to open about the first of Nov., next.

Oct, 8. 1858. JOHN BROWN, Secretary.

STOVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE!

—My friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipe, fire boards, and tin ware of all kind made out of the very best I and 2 ✕ tin plate.

Spouting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by MR. JOHN LINDERMAN, who as a workman has no superior in the county. I would also call the attention of the public to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Stove blacking constantly on hand.

All persons in want of any of the above articles will please call at the Old Stand, of the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work. GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, aug. 27, '58.—3m.

A GOOD HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot in Buena Vista, Juniata Township, Bedford county, on which are erected a good TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, well finished, an excellent FRAME STABLE, a good shop well calculated for a shoemaker or tailor—also, a well of good water in the back yard, and always plenty of water in the cellar.

This property is a very desirable one, being well calculated for a business man, it being in a good neighborhood. Buena Vista wants another store, a good wagon maker, shoemaker and tailor. ☞Any person wishing to purchase such property, at a low price, will address the subscriber at Buena Vista. If sold, possession given this Fall. NICHOLAS KEGG.

Aug. 20, 1858-tf.

Bedford County, ss.

AT an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Elijah Weaver, residing in the State of Ohio, Rebecca, intermarried with Joshua Filler, residing in Bedford County, Nancy intermarried with Jacob Moss, residing in Wood County, Ohio, Sarah intermarried with Emanuel. J. Diehl, and Elizabeth, intermarried with Levi Kegg, residing in Bedford County Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 3d Monday, fifteenth day, of November, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the first day of Sept. A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL H. TATE.

Attest, Clerk.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

HILLEGAS and MOWRY,

Merchants, at Buena Vista, Bedford co., Pa.,

WOULD announce to their friends and customers that they have replenished their former stock by an additional supply of Fall and Winter GOODS of all kinds, which they intend selling *very low for cash or country produce.*

GIVE THEM A CALL.

N. B. Merchantable produce taken in payment for store debts.

Buena Vista, Oct., 15, 1858.

☞See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

☞*All wanting to emigrate to a mild climate, good soil, and fine markets, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.*

THE HAMMONTON FARMER.—A newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlements of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cts. per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, Atlantic Co. New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, see advestisement of Hammonton Lands.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA—by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops can be seen growing. Terms from $15 to 20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine St. Wharf at Phila. at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hamonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter. See full advertisment in another column.

SHRIVER BROTHERS,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

376 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF BUTTER, Lard, Flour, Bacon, Leather, Wool, Ginseng, Snake Root, Beeswax, Feathers, and every description of country Produce.

A long business experience enables us to assure our friends that the best possible disposition will be made of anything entrusted to our care for sale.

J. W. SCOTT.

(*Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.*)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE.)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1858-1y.

Dr. W. H. Witmor, OF LANCASTER, (formerly of Philadelphia,) where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the U States and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of N. York, and late Medical Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicines prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes in use solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures or performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia, that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn diseases of Females radically removed. Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞*CANCER CURED* without the knife.

I will remain in my office on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton square, Lancaster city, Pa.

july 30,'58-1y. W. H. WITMER, M. D.

P. S. See in local column my appointment to visit Bedford on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, days of August, to consult with patients on all diseases free of charge. W. H. WITMOR.

SHOE STORE!

Ferguson & Co.,

HAVE just opened their new Store in "Anderson's Row" of buildings, nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office.

Their stock of Boots and Shoes for men, women and children, is certainly the best and cheapest that has ever been brought to Bedford, for three reasons.

First:—On account of the pressure of the times, they have been laid in at 30 cents on the dollar less than what was paid last year for the same goods.

Second:—They were bought for CASH, and the usual discounts made.

Third:—They were bought in much larger quantities than dry goods merchants buy them, and consequently were bought much lower.

If this is doubted, the evidence is on the stand at the counter.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The store room has been so arranged as to have a separate apartment for the Ladies, provided with comfortable chairs and stools where they cat sit and talk, or buy shoes as they please.

Pickles and Fruits.

In connection with the shoe business, all kinds of Pickles, Fruits and Preserves will be kept, including Pine Apple, Peach, Strawberries, Cherries, Brandy Peaches, Catsups, Mixed Pickles, Lobsters, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

The best, and most general assortment of Tobacco and Cigars, will be kept constantly on hand.

As there is no store of this kind kept in this county, the proprietors are determined to keep it right, and sell at the lowest living profits.

A. FERGUSON & CO.

PURE WHITE LEAD, FLAXSEED OIL and Spirits Turpentine, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White and Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by

REED & MINNICH.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's Drug tore. [july 30, 1858.]

THE

Liver Invigorator.

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strenthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The LIVER is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, suffers in consequence and the whole system —having ceased to do of one organ—the *Liver* its duty. For the disease that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, cauing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is suficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsie. ☞One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus and a preventive of Cholera.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.—One dose often repeated cures, Chronic Diarrhœa, in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever and all Fevers of a Billious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor 345 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, CON., July 23, 1858.

Mr. Levenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together, I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this.—I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.

PHILA., Sept., 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact had. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.

No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using, other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & Co., 212 Broadway, New York (in the great New York Wire Railing Establisment, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F

Sign of the Lock!

HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND

VARIETY TORE.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,

Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

Hammonton Lands—*NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT.*—*RARE OPPORTUNITY.*—TO ALL WANTING FARMS—in a healthy place, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic railroad, New Jersey. An old estate has been recently opened for sale, and the first division of 10,000 acres divided up into farm of twenty acres and upwards. The soil is of *the best* quality for the production of fruits, grains &c. The price is $15 to $20 per acres, payable in easy quarterly yearly instalments, with a term of four years, with interest. The terms are made easy, in order to insure the rapid improvement of the land, by enabling *every industrious man to buy a farm.* It is now being extensively improved by good roads, and some of the best citizens from New England and the Middle States are erecting large improvements. It is a scene of the greatest improvement out of Philadelphia. Seventy-five houses have been built in four months. Practical farmers and business men from the length and breadth of the Union are settling there. It is an important business place, on account of its being in the midst of a great market. Every article raised upon this land finds an immediate sale. The water is excellent, and no such thing as fever is known. The soil is a sandy loam, with a *clay bottom* and *retentive* of manures. It is free of stones and easily worked. It abounds largely in the phosphates, and such is its fertility that from the crops produced both upon this land and the large area adjoining under cultivation, it will be found not to be excelled anywhere in the production of crops most adapted to its market. The reader may be well aware that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables come from New Jersey, which are annually exported to the amount of millions of dollars. The land, besides being accessible in every way for fertilizers, has an abundant supply of the best quality of muck manure. Lumber and building materials can be had on the spot at a cheap price, from the mills. Other mills are now being opened, and brickyards being started on the ground. A person can put up a frame tenement for present convenience for one hundred dollars. On account of the extensive emigration, this is the best course to pursue in order to get a place to live in at first. Carpenters and builders are on hand to put up houses on the best terms.

In settling here the emigrant has many advantages. He is within a few hours' ride of the great cities in the Middle States and New England; he is near his old friends and associations; he is in a settled country, where every improvement and comfort of civilization is at hand; he is in a healthy place, and is not subject to the certainty of losing the greater part of his family and his own health by those malignant fevers which make the graves of so many millions of the young and hardy in far off regions away from home and friends. Besides, he has a mild climate and an open winter. There are three trains daily to Philadelphia, and to all those who improve the railroad company gives a free ticket. The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine before purchasing. This all are expected to do—They will see the land under cultivation; they will meet persons, no doubt, from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. Persons should come prepared to purchase, as many are locating, and locations are not held on refusal. The Hammonton Farmer, a monthly Literary and Agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, will be sent to each inquirer, and can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable. Warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance, when purchase money is paid. Route to the land:—Leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, for Hammonton by railroad at 7½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.; when there inquire for Mr Byrnes. Boarding conveniences will be found. Letters and applications can be addressed to S. B. COUGHLIN, 202 South Fifth Street below Walnut, Philada. Maps and information cheerfully furnished. (aug. 27, '58.

A. H. C. BROCKEN,
22d CLIFF STREET, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURER OF
GLASS SYRINGES, HOMŒOPATHIC VIALS, GRADUATED MEASURES, NURSING BOTTLES, ETC.

Glass Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glass Ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited. Price Lists sent on application. [aug 13,'58.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper. July 17, 1857.

D. Border)

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

BANKING HOUSES OF JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET CO.	Pennsylvania.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

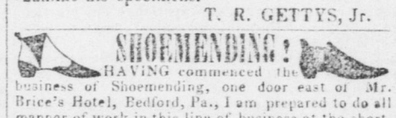
GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.



SHOEMENDING!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

June 11,'58. J. B. BAKER.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

TEACHERS WANTED.

LIBERAL wages will be paid to School Teachers to take charge of the common Schools of Londonderry Township. Without qualifications, respectability and competency, none need apply. Schools to open by the first of Nov. next, and continue 4 months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. TROUTMAN,
Palo Alto, Oct. 15th, 1858. Sec'ty.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st; 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

☞Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. BRIM, A. B., Principal.

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 4th August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., June 4, '57–1y.

BEDFORD

Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other county in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior anywhere.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.—TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers. *HILL SIDE PLOUGHS*, of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country.—*Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, with steel shovels.*

Cultivators,

Jackham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR—Roger's Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, made to order. All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines and Ploughs made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. BLACKSMITHING done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Bedford, May 21, 1858–6m. Machinist.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

of Carriage varnish at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30,'58.]

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walton* No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.

FURNITURE

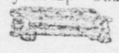
For Sale.

The subscriber being a practical workman, is now carrying on the cabinet making business at the east end of Bedford, next to the Foundry, and has on hand the best, and most fashionable stock of furniture, ever made. Please call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as great bargains can be had by giving him a call.

May 7, 1858. M. F. BARTEGES.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture,



can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

February 19, 1858.

A Two-Story Frame House AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale a new TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, together with FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, situate along the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike road, in Allegheny township, Somerset county, adjoining John Corly, Wm. Barrick and others. The property is in good order, and has all the necessary out-buildings thereon erected—the property is very desirable for a good mechanic or laboring man, as it has every convenience and located in a good neighborhood. Terms easy.

MARY SPROAT.

N. B. For further information, address the subscriber at Buena Vista, Bedford county, Pa.

July 9, 1858. M. S.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

WAGONS.—Several new two horse waggons work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

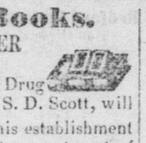
For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous department has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND *Machine Shop!*

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1856.

WM. FOSTER,
WITH
BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856-

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The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coat at Loyer's

Emporium

OF FASHION!

where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
CRAVATS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

all of which are offered to the public at a low figure.

Clothes made to order on short notice.

Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin Loyer, Merchant TailoR,
Of the finest fashionablE
Lasting goods, both plain and fancY,
Into Bedford ever brought tO
Neatly clothe "ye people" civiL.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co

Feb 19, 1858

Fresh Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black, Teas, Best Pearl Starch &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF BOOTS & SHOES,

Just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade store. (aug. 20,'58.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE

of Hair and tooth brushes at Dr. Harry' Drug and Book Store. [july 30,

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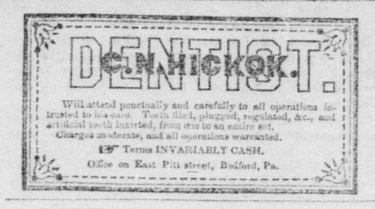
Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.



DENTIST.
C. NICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry al kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

☞They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.-1y.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND MD.,

ADJOINING THE DEPOT,

JOHN C. RIFFLE, PROPRIETOR.

☞Coaches from Bedford, Greensburg and Washington, stop at this House. Persons going to Cumberland will find advantages, by stopping at the "American House," over that of any other in the place. (may 14,'58-1y.)

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

D. R. ANDERSON,

OF CENTREVILLE, CUMBERLAND VALLEY,

would hereby give notice to his customers and friends, that in order to make arrangements for the Fall trade he will sell goods much cheaper than ever for cash. He also, wants all knowing themselves owing him to come and settle with him without delay.

Sep. 24, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. E. F. Henry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan '58.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858–tf.

☞"FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN."

Girard

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Philadelphia.

CAPITAL $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM M SWAIN, of Public Ledger.	
JOHN ANSPACH, Jr.,	GEO. W. WOODWARD
H. N. BURROUGHS,	JNO. W. CLAGHORN,
J. B. HUGHES,	WM C RUDMAN,
WM S BOYD,	C D SHOEMAKER,
JER. WALKER,	THO. CRAVEN.
FRANCIS PETERS,	B R COGGSHALL,
JNO. McCLURE.	JOSEPH KLAPP, M D.

Hon. JOEL JONES, President.
A S GILLET, Vice President.
JOHN S McMULLIN, Secretary.
JAS. B. ALVORD, Assistant Secretary.

☞All claims hitherto presented against this Company, properly audited and adjusted, *have been paid.* The "Girard" is not a "Mutual" Company. Persons insuring in it need only pay the premium on their Policy, no assessment being made upon them in case of losses by the Company.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Agents for Bedford county.

April 23, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county: the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Bedford township, on *Friday, the 5th day of November,* next, all the following described Real Estate, to wit: A Tract of Land with GRIST-MILL and DWELLING HOUSE, thereon erected, containing 41 ACRES and 28 PERCHES and allowance—also 2½ acres of meadow ground, adjoining lands of John Holderbaum's heirs, John S. Ritchey and others.

Terms:—cash, at confirmation of sale.

DANIEL HELSEL,
adm'r of the estate of Jacob Helsel, dec'd.
Sep. 17, 1858.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY

Doctors Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

july 30,'58–1y.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.